

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

ENJOYING THE BATHS.

New York's Natatorial Luxuries for Her Poor.

Always Ready and Eager Applicants for the First Admission—Once in the Bathers Are Loth to Leave the Water.

NEW YORK, June 22.—It is hard for those who have luxurious bathrooms in their dwellings to realize how great a blessing the free baths on both sides of the city are to the poor. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays are the women's days at the baths. "From five o'clock to seven in the morning," said Miss Lawler, the superintendent of the Battery bath, "is one of our busiest times. Girls before going to their work come to have a refreshing swim, and children on their way to school also find time to have a dip. Then it is a little slacker until six o'clock in the evening, when, after the day's work, women come again in great crowds. At that hour we have to stop letting the young children in, because they come in such numbers and are so very active and 'all-overish' in the water that they would leave no room for their elders, and they can mostly come earlier if they like, while the women cannot. They make all sorts of excuses for coming late.

"Last Wednesday there was a large number of them here after 6 o'clock. One had to sell all her papers before coming; another had to mind the baby until her mother came home from work; a third had her father's dinner to prepare; and a fourth, by way of excuse, put her finger in her mouth and wept. I was inflexible and they were persistent. It was pouring rain and they ought to have been satisfied with the shower bath they got outside; but at last, the policeman on duty had to drive them away. In doing so he dropped his cane over the edge of the platform. Quick as lightning, a little girl clambered down, lay out on the timber, picked the cane out, and handed it to the policeman with a blush and a smile. At once, the whole crowd came back, and a chorus went up of:—

"Ah, won't ye let us in now?" evidently believing that the restoration of the cane had gained the day, and that they would be let in at once. But I had to refuse, and they went sadly away.

"Then, when they are in, it is impossible to get them out. Before the bell rings the water is alive with them, but at the first ring, when you look at the water not a head is to be seen. They dive, get under the stairs and hide themselves variously until the next batch has gone in; and then I see dozens of heads that were in before the bell rang. If I call to them and say 'You were in before, the answer is prompt, 'It was me sister, ma'am; she's very like me.' It is quite astonishing the close family resemblance that exists between the girls that come to this bath."

"How about towels? Do they all bring one?"

"Oh, no; and we are obliged to send away those who do not. As they have frequently come from a distance this is often a great hardship and disappointment; but we are not allowed to supply towels."

"Why?"

"Well, we supplied them last year, and some people complained that we were making money by hiring them, at five cents apiece."

"And why shouldn't you?"

"I really don't know. There are people whom nothing pleases."

The baths on the North river are located as follows: The Battery, Duane street, Bethune street and Fifty-first street. On the east side they are at Gouverneur street, Fifth street, Nineteenth street, Thirty-sixth street and 112th street.

MISSOURI FLOODS.

Water Still Rising—Bottom Lands Inundated and Trade Embarrassed at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., June 22.—The river has risen about seven inches, but otherwise the situation here has not materially changed since yesterday. It was expected that the water would come to a stand to-day, but advices from the North and West note heavy rains along the Upper Missouri and Mississippi rivers, and it is now feared that a raise of another foot or two will come down. Should this be the case there will be great destruction of crops and farm property along all streams in this state. Already a great amount of bottom land on the Missouri River is overflowed and the crops ruined and farmers forced to abandon their homes for higher grounds.

The water gauge to-night shows a rise of seven inches in the river in the past twenty-four hours and marks 83 feet 8 inches. The levee is almost entirely flooded and the steamers find great difficulty in transacting their business.

Big Canning Operations.

Petaluma, Oregon, June 22.—The fruit and vegetable cannery at this place is prepared for large work. All fruits except strawberries thus far have been handled in large amounts. The company expect during the season to prepare for market 800,000 cans of fruit and tomatoes. Corn will also be canned quite extensively. One farmer here planted seventy-five acres with a view to this object.

Peculiarly Horrible.

SCRANTON, Pa., June 21.—A child of Geo. Hall, a colored barber, died of small-pox. Hall, while intoxicated, beat his wife in an inhuman manner. She is only recovering from the disease. The attention of the neighbors was attracted to the house by the woman's cries of murder, but no one interfered through fear of contrasting the disease.

A CYCLONE PICTURE.

The Beloit Blow as It Appeared to an Eye-Witness.

BELOIT, Wis., June 22.—A newspaper man who saw from a comparative safe spot the terrific cyclone that visited Beloit, Wis., gives the following description of the scene:

PREPARING FOR THE FRAY.

At 5:30 the whole heavens to the south-east, south, southwest, west, and northwest seemed in commotion, and a swift hurrying to and fro of low and high flying clouds, moving at cross purposes, denoted the confused and various and opposite currents of air that pervaded the space above, while from beyond the southwest and west the solid wall of dense, dark clouds, unbroken by a single interstice, was approaching in terrible, awful majesty. At 5:50 o'clock, looking southerly down the river, there were three distinct currents of air blowing strongly over the city,—from the northwest, from the southeast, and from the southwest,—the first two winds blowing light, yellowish detached, globe-shaped clouds at a terrible speed past each other, the northwest current moving a little south and west of the southeast cloud-procession, while the southeast current pushed forward in solid array the terrible green-black wall. The sight was appalling to the stoutest hearts, and the most careless, indifferent spectators hushed their witless jests, while throughout the whole city there were those who sought the nearest place of safety. The meeting of the winds came at 6 o'clock, and the clouds hurrying from the northwest were caught a quarter of a mile south of the state line and turned backward in their low flight by the southeast current, only again to be drawn into the north-west part of the city and sent skurrying back to the north-east. Men watched these preliminaries of what was soon to follow with an all-laboring intentness, and with recollections of startling distinctness of the awful ruin and death, wrought so recently and near us by similar elemental turmoil, and upon many minds the scene, grand beyond words even in its awfulness, will remain distinctly photographed for ever. For the space of two minutes, possibly not so long,

THE CIRCULAR PROCESSION.

of these clouds was maintained at a height seemingly not more than eighty or a hundred feet above the ground, when from the southwest or south came a rushing, sweeping sound, growing fuller and mightier and more mysterious every second. Before it the yellow, swiftly-circling clouds were merged in the solid wall that rushed from the southwest, and in it lost their color and identity. For a second or two there was suspense, and then the tornado swept onward or downward, first striking the river a few rods south of the railroad bridge, and dashing the water in huge, detached volumes ten feet or more into the air. Almost simultaneously the water in the river north of the railroad bridge was struck and thrown high in the air, not in sheets, but six or eight separate columns, like great pillars of marble. The roaring was now absolutely terrific, not a combination of noises, but a single voluminous sound, in which all other sounds were lost and swallowed up. After the river was snitten the roof of the railroad bridge was lifted, torn to atoms, and sent flying through the air to the north, and the whole structure, with the track, toppled over and fell into the river. At this instant all the damage in the central part of the city was done, the roofs of the buildings were rolled up like a scroll while the bridge was falling, and the air was filled with the fragments and other debris. Amid all these crashing timbers and falling wall not a sound was heard by many save the mighty rushing of the winds. Men who could sought places of safety, but the damages were over almost as soon as realized.

MYRA CLARK GAINES.

Putting New Orleans on the Financial Grid—A Whole City's Property Subject to the Gaines Judgment.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The application for a writ of mandamus for a special tax to satisfy the judgment in the case of Myra Clark Gaines vs. the City of New Orleans has been granted by Judge Billings, and a judgment rendered ordering the City Council to levy and collect the same. The Picayune will say, editorially:

The sum involved in this judgment is so large that there is, we might say, an absolute compulsion on the part of the city authorities to appeal the case and have it passed upon by the Supreme Court. A decree involving \$2,000,000 is of such magnitude that it ought to be brought before the highest tribunal. The Council, from this consideration of duty to their constituents, and in accordance with the advice of their attorneys, have determined to carry the case to the Supreme Court. But the obtaining of so large a bond as demanded for a suspensive appeal was out of the question. To secure a number of citizens who would assume a liability of \$2,000,000 in a city of the size of New Orleans was next to impossible. The appeal which has been taken, therefore, is a devolutive one.

The discussion of the merits of the case is beyond the scope of a daily journal. The question is such a complicated one that there are very few attorneys who understand it, and it is useless to attempt even a general analysis of the issues involved.

So far as the writ of mandamus is concerned, that touches upon a very tender point in the relations between the judiciary and law making power. The levying of taxes by the Federal judiciary has caused much irritation even when done in carrying out a contract expressly authorizing a tax. The right to levy a tax where no contract exists has been questioned by some of the ablest legal minds, and is in direct opposition to the remedy provided in our State courts. For these reasons it seems to us that a sus-

pensive appeal from this last decree ought to be granted on terms within the power of the city to fulfill. No permanent injury can come to the plaintiff. There is no danger of death, disappearance, or bankruptcy, as in the case of an individual. The imposition of so enormous a tax now would involve a depreciation of property to the extent of millions, and would probably be resisted in every way possible. If such suspensive appeal were granted, provision could in the meantime be for the payment of the judgment in case it were affirmed.

It has been manifestly impossible for the city authorities to provide for the payment of this sum. They have had neither the power nor the resources to meet the emergency, even had they been inclined to do so. Nor has Mrs. Gaines or any one in her behalf offered anything in the shape of a compromise that could be considered. The only effort in that direction was too vague and general to be even discussed or form the basis of a negotiation. Perhaps had an effort in that direction been made on the part of Mrs. Gaines, the property holders and business men might have come to the relief of the city and aided in settling this. It seemingly endless litigation, and secured comfort and ease to the old age of the remarkable lady who has spent her life in the courts, and whose long and pertinacious struggle has been almost barren of practical results.

AMERICAN EXPORTS.

Excellent European Crops Likely to Demoralize Demand for Grain From This Side.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Unless there occurs a very marked change, say some grain exporters, in the situation, it is reasonably certain that Europe will not require a great deal of our surplus grain in the coming year, for the subsistence of her people. From all sides it is shown that her own crops are in excellent condition—better than they have been for years—and while they are never alone sufficient for the wants of the people, and some imports of grain are necessary to make up the deficiency, good harvests abroad must have an important influence upon the trade of this country.

For some years India has made rapid strides toward becoming one of the great wheat exporting countries, and as better means of transportation are developed within her vast boundaries her power of production and of reaching the market with her wheat will be proportionately increased. Already England considers her as the future granary of Europe, and at least once has her competition been severely felt in this country.

"Grain exports are threatened from another direction," said a merchant to-day, through speculation in food products. This form of speculation has become as much a matter of everyday life as speculation in stocks, but its effects are more far-reaching. The most rampant speculation may be conducted in stocks without doing resulting any influence, good or bad, on the general trade of the country; but a speculation in grain may so force the price up as to check exportation, and a serious blow to our foreign trade may thus be dealt. It is by such means that the game is thrown into the hands of Russia, India and other grain producing countries which compete with us in foreign markets.

Saved From the Sea.

BOSTON, June 22.—The story telegraphed from Philadelphia to the effect that United States Marshal Kearns had strangled grounds for believing that the master of the schooner Ephraim and Anna, Captain Harvey, which was picked up at sea and taken to Philadelphia, had been murdered and his body thrown overboard, proves to be without foundation, as the Captain is in Boston, hale and hearty. The Captain, on being asked to tell why the vessel had been abandoned, seemed quite willing to tell the entire story of the voyage, simply saying that when the vessel sprung a leak off Barnegat, June 10, they took to the boats and were rescued by a schooner, which landed them at Vineyard Haven.

DISTILLERIES DESTROYED.

The Gibson Sons Lose Many Thousands of Dollars by Fire.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 22.—The Post's Gibsonson, Pa., special says: Warehouses Nos. 2 and 3, attached to John Gibson Son's distillery, at Gibsonson, Pa., together with their contents, 10,000 barrels of whiskey, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire started in warehouse No. 2 from a lamp exploding in the hands of Wm. H. Neil, an employee, and before the flames could be controlled they had spread to No. 3, and both were entirely consumed. Neil was badly burned, but will probably recover. The loss is estimated at \$50,000, on which there is a large insurance.

A number of explosions occurred, injuring, though none fatally, several employees and firemen.

A Great Science Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 22.—Four hundred and seventy members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science have already signified their willingness to meet in Montreal in August, 1884. Philadelphia scientists are on the alert. The Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Philosophical Society and Franklin Institute are agog. A committee from these three bodies has been appointed, who have already had circulars printed to be sent for signature to the prominent societies and citizens of Philadelphia, requesting the American Society for the Advancement of Science, which meets this year, on August 15, at Minneapolis, to hold its next annual meeting in this city next year at the conclusion of the Montreal meeting. If the American society considers the application favorably, the British Association will be at once informed of the fact and invitations extended to its members to visit Philadelphia on the conclusion of their Canadian session.

COUSINS' ATTACHMENT.

Their Romantic Affection and Mysterious Disappearance.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Isaac and Grand-chaud Lehmann, natives of Alsace, were cousins, and conceived a strong attachment for each other. Twenty-five years ago, when young men, they emigrated to this country. They were unmarried and lived together. They might easily have passed for twins. After working for wages for some years they engaged in the manufacture of glass buttons, and were reputed to be doing a thriving business. At the beginning of last year, a bitter rivalry sprang up between them and a man in the same business. Isaac was heard to declare frequently that their rival had threatened to kill him for ruining his business, and he issued directions for the disposal of his share of the property and business in the event of his sudden death. About the latter part of February he left his factory to visit a customer, but was never afterward heard of. His disappearance was advertised far and wide and a reward was offered for his recovery, dead or alive.

His cousin and partner, Grandchaud, became nervous and unhappy. He declared he could no longer live without him, who had been his companion for so many years. He feared, too, that Isaac had been murdered, and this aggravated the intensity of his grief. He neglected his business and money embarrassments resulted. The firm's funds, too, were in bank and could not be drawn out without the consent of Isaac.

Grandchaud told his friends he was going on a journey to Philadelphia. He left New York on March 23, and when he was gone it was discovered that he had put his affairs in order as if he did not intend to return. He left with an old and faithful female employe a gold watch and chain, with a letter asking her to care for the bodies of himself and his cousin if they were ever found.

Two months after the disappearance of Grandchaud, the body of his cousin Isaac was found at pier 41 North River by Captain Gastlin, of the steamboat squad. A card was found in the pocket bearing the name of Isaac Lehmann, and the fact being reported to Superintendent Walling, who remembered the disappearance of a man of that name, he detailed Captain Bennett to notify a friend of the cousins, H. J. Tilman, of No. 157 Bowery, that the body might be identified. Mr. Tilman went to the Morgue and at once recognized on the body a suit of clothes which he had sold to Isaac Lehmann. The face and head—the latter without hair—were black and bloated and the body had evidently been a long time in the water.

"It is hard to tell," said Keeper White, of the Morgue, "whether a body so long in the water as that suffered violent death, or if it is liable to be knocked about by the keels of passing vessels and flung against the piers." Mr. Tilman spent six weeks seeking to unravel the mystery of Isaac's disappearance, but without success. The other cousin went away and no trace, his mystification and trouble of mind were doubly increased. He knew the cousins well, he said, and liked them. They were easy going amiable men, who lived a very retired life.

VENULER'S BRUTALITY.

He Beats His Wife Horribly and Murders His Son—A Mob Threatens to Hang Him.

CHICAGO, June 22.—At Hyde Park, near South Chicago, last night, Edward Vemuler, thirty-five years of age, a Belgian, nearly kicked his wife to death over a trifling matter. Neighbors complained and the man was arrested. The wife then confessed that four months ago the brute had killed his four-year-old boy because he was 40 cents short in change on purchase. He had been sent out to make. The corpse was buried under the kitchen floor, and from that period vermin had feasted on it and that daily had filled the house with a sickening stench. Police immediately went to the house, where they found the remains, decomposed and maggot-eaten. They were taken to the station. As soon as the news spread, a crowd began to gather in front of Kensington jail, armed with ropes, revolvers, and clubs, until the number reached 5,000. By a stratagem, however, Sergeant Sheridan and Captain Hunt succeeded in getting the man out of a back door. The crowd discovered this just as the party was boarding an Illinois Central train. A grand rush was made to the depot, but the engineer opened the throttle and the train sped away, amid hoots from thousands of throats. The man was finally conveyed to Hyde Park jail, 12 miles distant, which is now strongly guarded. The wife is in a critical condition. She married Vemuler in Berlin five years ago. A further statement by the wife shows that the boy, who was a most promising youth, was literally pounded to death.

Train Robbers Hanged.

CLARKSVILLE, ARK., June 22.—Gove Johnson, James Johnson, James Herndon and Monroe McDonald, all young white men, were executed to-day for killing Conductor Cain, last March, while they attempted to rob his train on the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad. All confessed their crimes, McDonald also stating that he killed one other man in Silver City. An immense crowd thronged the streets since daylight, but the presence of a company of State guards has preserved the peace.

End of a Wife Murderer.

JERUSALEM, Va., June 22.—Lewis Carter, colored, convicted of wife murder, was executed to-day in the presence of 8,000 people. He confessed the crime, saying he killed his wife by striking her two blows on the left side of the head with an ax, severing the left ear, while she was asleep, about 5 o'clock on the night of the 20th of February last.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Louise Michel's Admission Threats of Greek Anarchists—Jewish Riots—American Interests in Turkey.

PARIS, June 22.—At her trial to-day Louise Michel, the Communist freely admitted that she had circulated the Ponget pamphlet among the army, for the purpose of contradicting the influences of the Orleanist propaganda. This had not been done with any intention to incite the soldiery to riot. She denied having entered any of the shops for purposes of plunder, but used such influence as she possessed to restrain the mob from violence.

ATHENS, June 22.—Anarchists threaten to destroy the Royal Palace and the public monuments with dynamite.

LONDON, June 22.—In the town of St. Gall, Switzerland, rioters pillaged Jewish stores, outraged the Jews, stoned the police and even struck the Mayor. A strong force of military restored quiet. Considerable damage to property has been done.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.—General Wallace refused to accept notice of the termination of treaty between Turkey and the United States because it was given too late. The American Consul has gone to Bitlis, Asiatic Turkey, to investigate the attack by Kurds on two American missionaries. The Porte has promised to punish the persons guilty of the outrage. An American physician who had no Turkish diploma was forbidden to practice in Tripoli. General Wallace demanded an apology from the Porte and the physician came to Turkey, pass an examination, secure a diploma and return to Tripoli. Native doctors are permitted to practice in that country without a diploma.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

The State Ticket They Present and What is Thought of It.

COLUMBUS, O., June 22.—After a session greatly delayed by turbulent interest attending the urging of the claims of the several candidates, the Ohio Democratic ticket was completed as follows:

For Governor, George Hoadly, of Hamilton; Lieutenant Governor, John G. Warwick, of Stark; Judge of Supreme Court (short term), M. L. Follett, of Washington; Judge of Supreme Court (long term), Selwyn N. Owen, of Williams; Clerk of Supreme Court, J. W. Cresshank, of Miami; Attorney General, James Lawrence, of Cuyahoga; Auditor of State, Emil Kiesewetter, of Franklin; Treasurer of State, Peter Brady, of Sandusky; School Commissioner, Leo D. Brown, of Butler; Board of Public Works, John P. Martin, of Greene.

Hon. David B. Paige is Chairman, S. M. McMillen, of Washington county, Vice Chairman, and C. N. Smick, of Columbiana county, Secretary of the State Central Committee.

The Executive Committee is as follows: Gilbert H. Barger, of Coshocton, Chairman; Dan. McConville, of Jefferson, Vice Chairman; D. C. Ballentine, of Clark, Secretary; John H. Farley, of Cleveland; C. W. Constantine, of Clark; Fred Schulte, Montgomery, R. S. Shield, A. R. Von Martels, of Cincinnati; H. J. Booth, of Franklin; Mr. Cogley, of Toledo. The Democrats are much gratified over the harmony which they say prevails, notwithstanding the extraordinary bitterness that attended some of the contests.

Compulsory Education.

CHICAGO, June 22.—The chief obstacle here in the way of enforcing the compulsory education law recently, is the inadequacy of the public schools to accommodate any more pupils than the roll-call already shows. The superintendent of public schools states that the average daily attendance of pupils at the schools during the month of May was over fifty-two thousand, and this is shown by comparison with the average daily attendance of winter months to be a minimum attendance. But even during May, with a decreased daily attendance, it was necessary to double up the classes in the schools in order to insure even partial instruction, and the general opinion is that the new law, so far as it applies to Chicago, will be practically inoperative unless some provision is made for increased facilities.

Science Enlarged.

EXETER, N. H., June 21.—At the centennial exercises of the principal one of Phillips Academy, Governor Butler and staff were present. The first sentiment at the dinner following the exercises: "The Academy of the Past," was responded to by Governor Butler, who, after recalling his days of scholarship at the institution, said the light of science was just dawning. The best way to govern man has yet to be discovered, and the way to feed them is unknown. Hereafter, science and mechanical work will govern the world in peace or war. The mechanical engineer has his throttle on the universe to make it proceed hereinafter. There was a promenade concert and ball in the evening.

Banker's Mistake.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 22.—The Bank of Tennessee, claiming the right to three thousand acres on which Union City, this State, stands, recently advertised the land for sale. An examination of the records shows that the mortgage to this property, given by General Gibbs forty-five years ago, was cancelled in 1858. The owners of the property are happy under the abandonment of proceedings by the bank.

Big Mello.

BOSTON, MASS., June 22.—It is stated on good authority that the northwestern, southeastern, and Erie telephone systems, recently acquired by a Lowell syndicate, are to be consolidated into one grand system, with a capital of \$2,000,000.